

JEWISH OBSERVER & MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

Vol. X, No. 30

JULY 28, 1961

Ninepence

**EGYPT
NATIONALISED**—P. 3



JEWISH OBSERVER & MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

EDITOR: JON KIMCHE

EDITORIAL:

100 Salisbury Square House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4
FLEET STREET 3349

★

ADVERTISEMENTS, ACCOUNTS AND CIRCULATION
77 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1
MUSEUM 3815

★

Subscriptions: £2 per year

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE

As the Israeli General Election enters on its final phase, a new danger is becoming apparent—one that applies equally to all parties. Rather more than in either of the last two elections, there is a noticeable emphasis on foreign policy. This in itself is a welcome trend away from the over-emphasis on home affairs which gave rise to some forms of isolation from world realities. But there is a difference between discussing international issues in the election campaign and attempting to combine diplomacy and electioneering.

Prominent speakers from all parties have been attempting to lay down Israel's diplomatic line for the critical discussion on the Arab refugee question which is to come up at the U.N. Assembly next autumn. Almost everyone has had something to say as to what Israel should do or is going to do, or refuse to do, when the U.N. again takes up this issue. Mrs. Meir and Mr. Dayan have said forcefully that Israel will not accept back any refugees, and will make no concessions. The Ahdut Avoda leaders and Herut have taken a similar line. On the other hand, the Liberal Party leaders, or at least some of them, and the Mapam Party have advocated some repatriation of refugees and some concessions.

* * *

This has now become an issue in the campaign which is being closely followed, especially in the Arab world and at the U.N. But this is not the real issue, it is not the real core of President Kennedy's suggestions to the Arab leaders which he discussed with Mr. Ben-Gurion in New York and for which the Israel Premier expressed his full understanding. The matter at stake is not, as is presented by the Israeli party propagandists in the election, either repatriation or no repatriation, either concessions or no concessions.

The alternatives are not repatriation of the refugees or concessions to the Arab world, but whether there are going to be negotiations on a settlement of the refugee question, or not. And if there are going to be negotiations, on what terms these will be conducted.

That is all that President Kennedy has suggested, and he has added some suggestions for the agenda of such negotiations. But there is a world of difference between an agenda for negotiations and a proposal for concessions and repatriation.

If the Arab leaders accept President Kennedy's suggestion that they should negotiate with Israel on this question (and this is still far from likely), they will be entitled to make their own proposals for items to be placed on the agenda, and so of course will be the Israelis. But why anticipate all this and the negotiations with categorical declarations either on one side or the other? It is still not too late for the party leaders to agree to abandon this blunderbuss diplomacy which may yet greatly embarrass the Israeli representatives at the next Assembly. After all, Israel has all along wanted negotiations and she, like the Arabs, would not enter into them with any advance commitment.

Meanwhile, what has happened to the promised Blue Book on the refugee question, which the Foreign Ministry was said to be preparing? It was supposed to be a serious unpropagandist documentary to serve as the basis for the U.N. discussions and possible negotiations. Instead, we have been getting disastrous electioneering speeches on the subject.

* * *

One reason for this, one suspects, has been the preoccupation of the best brains in the Government, and outside it, with such diversions as the Lavon affair, the party conflicts and the election itself. As one prominent Israeli recently put it, every Israeli who could or ought to be thinking ahead and planning for the future is engaged on day-to-day problems and executive decisions. There seems to exist no real planning machinery in the Government where plans and decisions are closely inter-related. This is as true of foreign affairs as of economic policy.

The next Knesset will rule through Israel's most testing period in international and in economic affairs. During its life, German reparations will come to an end and it may see the whole of the Arab world, and Persia, move into the Soviet orbit. These are not matters that can be dealt with adequately in election speeches or in hasty Cabinet consultations. One can hardly minimise the effort that will be required to meet them.

But this means planning ahead, in foreign policy as much as in economic matters. It means having the requisite governmental machinery. It means above all a great united national effort, not partisan recrimination. It is this challenge of the next five years which all parties, so far, have failed to face squarely.

AFTER NINE YEARS

EGYPT NATIONALISED

PRESIDENT ORDERS MASS TAKE-OVER OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

President Nasser last week took the ultimate step in his frantic search for capital to finance the United Arab Republic's massive programme of industrial development, into which he has already pumped millions received in aid from the Soviet Union and the U.S. and also from international assistance funds.

In a series of decrees which received the Presidential signature on Thursday, he ordered the nationalisation of every bank and insurance company in the Egyptian and Syrian Regions and instructed hundreds of private industrial concerns, including every cotton exporting establishment in Egypt, to turn themselves into public companies in which the state would take not less than a 50 per cent share of the capital.

Banks and insurance companies become the outright property of the state. Their shares and capital are to be turned into 15-year bonds drawn on the state, with an annual interest of 4 per cent. After 10 years, the government will have the right to absorb these bonds partly or wholly at nominal value by open ballot.

From Bata to Bustani: The terms of the decree forbid banks and insurance companies to discontinue operations. An administrative authority to be named by the President will have the power to purge entire staffs, from chairmen of boards downwards and to appoint their own nominees in their place.

In the case of those companies in which the government is forcibly taking a share of "not less than 50 per cent"—they range from the British Bank of the Middle East to the Egyptian Bata Shoe Company, from the Anglo-Egyptian Oil Company (in which Shell has a major interest) to the Bustani Cigarette Company—the state is again empowered to dismiss the directorate and appoint its own board.

Value of the companies' capital will be based on the closing price of the shares on the Stock Exchange before the issuance of the decree. Where there is no quotation, a government committee will decide the value. To enable the state to acquire its minimum share of 50 per cent, "the share of each shareholder or partner in the capital can be reduced by half."

Profits distribution by decree: There is no mention in any of the decrees of

compensation. Instead, there is a warning that contravention of the orders will be punished by imprisonment or a fine of between £500 and £2,000—or both. Regardless of the size of his interest, no shareholder will be allowed to own shares in excess of £10,000. Any surplus deducted from present shareholders will go to the state. Moreover, nobody—rich or poor—may in future hold more than one job at one time, a blow for many Egyptians but a means also to find work for others.

The government will pay for the value of the shares it acquires in the various companies—which cover every branch of the manufacturing industry—with nominal bonds on the state, over a period of 15 years at 4 per cent interest. Any attempt to obstruct the government in its seizure of surplus shares will result in imprisonment, and confiscation of the shares concerned.

The nationalisation decrees, which virtually put an end to private enterprise in the United Arab Republic, were preceded by a series of orders dealing with wages and profits. Henceforward, net profits for distribution will be divided as to 75 per cent to the shareholders, 10 per cent to employees, 5 per cent to social services and housing and 10 per cent "for central social services for workers and employees."

No more than seven: This means that, with its minimum 50 per cent holding in the companies, the state will take at least half of the net profits distributed to shareholders. The Treasury will be relieved of heavy obligations by the further distribution of 15 per cent to social services and housing, which terms are nowhere more clearly defined. In other words, at least 52½ per cent of the profits from each company will be applied to the national economy.

Profits will be boosted by a further decree which forbids the director of any board, whether public or private, to receive total remuneration exceeding £5,000 per annum, regardless of the form in which it is paid. Boards of directors will be limited to a membership of seven which must include one "workers" representative and one "employees" representative. Either through its sharehold-



CAIRO DISPLAY
Are soldiers a solution?

ing or its powers to dismiss boards of directors, the government will have complete control of each of the companies it has named.

Explaining the purpose of these Presidential decrees in a "clarifactory note," U.A.R. Minister of State Abdel Kader Hatem said that freedom was not a mere slogan. It was first represented in equal opportunities for citizens. It also meant the right of citizens to engage in their activities without domination or deprivation, the rapprochement between classes and the elimination of "fabricated barriers imposed on the sons of the people."

Bourses closed: To ensure this freedom, there had to be sufficiency and justice. Sufficiency required that all the nation's resources were brought into play. Justice provided that the results of production were shared by all citizens and not retained by one group at the cost of depriving the people.

He foreshadowed the coming nationalisation of all land in the U.A.R. and the mass establishment of farming co-operatives. To prepare for this and double the national income as had been planned, it was "necessary to remove all social inconsistencies resulting from the existence of conflicting class interests. Exploitation will be removed once and for all. Society should be bound by friendship and co-operation."

Squeeze on landowners: On Tuesday night, the President took a further step toward land nationalisation. An official decree limited to 100 acres the maximum individual landholding in the Egyptian Region. Farmers will not be allowed to

● Cover shows U.A.R. armour on parade before President Nasser and the saluting base in Cairo last Sunday.

— Photo Planet

rent more than 50 acres.

The measure was explained as a "completion" of the 1952 Agrarian Reform Law. This law expropriated all landholdings over 200 acres, applied to 20 per cent of the total landholding and involved 1,200,000 acres owned by 2,000 landlords.

According to the latest available figures, the total amount actually expropriated and re-distributed since passage of the Law is only 310,000 acres—5 per cent of the cultivated area. Of Egypt's six million farmers, 110,000 benefited from the land re-distribution.

Payment in 40 years: The new decree will affect a much smaller area of land, though rather more landlords. The total landholdings of over 100 acres amounted to 450,000 acres at the last census — 7 per cent of the total. The number of landlords involved was 3,200. Compensation for nationalised land will be in government bonds offering 2½ per cent interest annually, redeemable after 40 years.

Another decree issued this week relieves peasants involved in land acquisition under the 1952 Law of 50 per cent of their debt to the government.

As a final demonstration of the seriousness of his intentions, President Nasser this week ordered the immediate closure of the Cairo and Alexandria bourses for a period of two months. Few observers in Cairo, looking around the shattered business community, could see any purpose in re-opening them after that.

BIZERTA

CAIRO—TUNIS RAPPROCHEMENT

WEST FEARS INFLUX OF COMMUNIST ARMS

from our own correspondent

Tunis:

By far the most significant consequence of the Bizerta tragedy, in preparing which both sides made tremendous political errors, is the fact that, for the moment, Bourguiba seems to have been thrown into the arms of Cairo, though not necessarily into endorsement of Nasser's political policies.

Western diplomats, who have been working frantically behind the scenes in an effort to repair ruptured Franco-Tunisian relations, agree that far more important than the visit here of the U.N. Secretary-General on a fact-finding mission was Bourguiba's announcement, made through Foreign Under-Secretary Tayeb Sabhani in Cairo, that he would end his quarrel with Nasser and once again exchange ambassadors, as well as accepting "outside Arab aid and volunteers."

The influence of the U.A.R. has been

making discreet but real strides here for months. Cairo radio is tuned in constantly not only in the traditionalist-minded "holy city" of Kairouan, where the anti-Bourguiba *Vieux-Destour* Party is heavily entrenched, but also in Sfax, Gabs and the island of Gabes where pro-Nasserist sentiment is considerable.

Jordanians told to wait: The real military possibility that Bourguiba might begin taking delivery of some of the arms that have hitherto been destined only for the F.L.N., which enter southern Tunisia in convoys from Libya, has suddenly become a serious source of concern to French intelligence, while western representatives here are uneasily considering the chances that communist bloc arms will start to find their way into what was, until yesterday, a western-looking Arab state.

It already seems clear that the volunteers to be dispatched by the Arab League, the first group was said to be ready to leave on Tuesday, will be armed by the U.A.R. and the U.A.R. appears to be actively helping the Tunisians in their recruitment campaign, which is to be extended to all the Arab countries.

By contrast, however, Tunisia this week asked Jordan to postpone the dispatch of a Jordanian infantry company which was about to leave for Bizerta. The request for postponement reached Amman while the King was reviewing the unit prior to its departure. The reason given for the Tunisian request was that there was no suitable airfield to accommodate troop transport aircraft.

Good luck needed: It is universally admitted that, while Bourguiba still pins some hopes on Anglo-American mediation, he has now progressed beyond the point of no return in his battle to drive out every French soldier on Tunisian territory.

He must soon show results or face increasing pressure from a strange combination of opposition elements, led by such "young Turks" of the Neo-Destour as Ahmad Ben Salah, Secretary of Finances and Planning, and Interior Secretary Tayeb Mestiri, who gave one of the most fire-eating speeches of the whole Bizerta episode on the day that the ill-starred civilian demonstrations against the French base started.

It will take the consummate and combined skill of the western powers, a true relaxation of the dangerous military situation and a large measure of good luck to bring the west unharmed from this latest and most tragic North African crisis—which is as much an extension of the Algerian war as it was a test of wills between Bourguiba and de Gaulle.



FINAL RITES OF A MODERATE
Bourguiba and F.L.N. leaders lament at the funeral of Bizerta's victims

ISRAEL

ELECTION COUNT DOWN BEGINS

**BUT POLITICS REMAIN
UNEXPLOSIVE**

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv :

When listeners complain that Kol Israel is depriving them of their favourite programmes by allotting time on the air for political broadcasts, you can get some idea of the national mood as we get within two weeks of the election date.

Even the opposition move to revive the "Affair" met with only a half-hearted response. First of all, Pinhas Lavon, who was expected to return on Monday in time for the Knesset discussion of the "Affair," delayed his arrival by a week. Then Mapai Members, by pre-arrangement, took no part in the debate.

There would, in fact, have been no excuse for the debate had Ben-Gurion not made the tactical error of insisting that the resignation of the Cabinet cancelled out the findings of the Ministerial Committee appointed to look into the "Affair." This was the basis upon which the debate took place. It ended with a resolution voted for by all the parties except Mapai, which abstained, upholding the Ministerial Committee.

Counting on Goldmann : However, despite *Maariv's* anxious plea to the electorate to remember that it was because of the "Affair" that elections are now being held, there is little public inclination to revive the whole business all over again. With a series of world crises clamouring for the headlines, there is, in fact, little inclination to be concerned with internal politics at all.

Party spokesmen are still addressing only half-filled halls, with very few exceptions. Outside of Mapai, where Ben-Gurion still draws an audience by the thousands, and Golda Meir, Sharett, Peres, Eban and Dayan have considerable followings, only Herut's Menahem Beigin is a star attraction. If crowd following is any pointer, Ahdut Avoda is going to fare very poorly indeed. Mapam, which hoped to capture many Arab votes, is showing less optimism on this score.

The Liberals are not bringing in the audiences that might have been expected from their high-pressure advertising campaign. Their hope now is that Dr. Goldmann, who is due on August 2, will prove a draw.



IN JERUSALEM'S NOONDAY SUN IT'S HARD TO THINK ABOUT POLITICS
But Israel's politicians are thinking hard about the Arab voter

Just waiting : In the meantime, there has been an almost complete standstill in the various Ministries concerned with Israeli policy-making. The Foreign Ministry is preparing a large-scale propaganda offensive on the Arab refugee issue, but few realists expect it to make much more impact than previous endeavours in this direction.

Both internally and externally, Israelis as a whole do not yet seem to appreciate the importance of "preparing the ground." We saw this with the Shavit rocket firing, although at home it proved a political and psychological success.

There is also a hold-up in the new African "offensive." The President of Madagascar will not be coming until August 22 and the Ivory Coast Defence Minister is not due until August 20. The routine departmental work goes on, but nothing much can be expected until after the elections with which everybody is busily concerned, except the public.

**LIBERALS PLAY IT
WITH CAUTION
NO PRIOR COMMITMENT
ON COALITION**

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

If there is anything in this election campaign to warm Liberal hearts, it is the vast amount of free publicity they

are getting from their opponents. They do not mind being attacked. On the contrary, every reference, however hostile, they say, makes their party better known.

There is a great deal of truth in this claim, especially since the Liberals are fighting, by their own admission and as is apparent from their election propaganda, on only one major front—against Mapai. They are running a subsidiary campaign against Herut, but that seems more like a diversionary attack than a major assault.

Nor does "enemy" propaganda bother



**YOUR GUARANTEE OF
SUPERB QUALITY**

**ONLY THE BEST OF ISRAEL'S
CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLE
PRODUCTS CARRY
THIS BRAND**

Packed by
**The Citrus and Canned Products
Association, Tel Aviv, Israel**

the Liberals if it is as ill-conceived as last week's Mapai advertisement which quoted the Oxford Dictionary definition of a "Liberal" as "fit only for a gentleman (now rare)," an unfortunate misquotation out of context. It was not only easy to rebut, but a similarly archaic definition could be quoted from the same dictionary for the term "socialism."

Worth thousands: The Supreme Court case which awarded the Liberals the identifying letter Lamed (L) as their ballot paper symbol was worth a hundred costly election meetings. While reports of election speeches and propaganda statements by party leaders have been banned from the radio newscasts in the home service since the campaign began in earnest, news is still broadcast. Since the debates of the Central Election Committee on the dispute over the Lamed between the Liberals and the Yemenites was strictly news, it was fully reported on the radio—again providing thousands of pounds' worth of free publicity. What is more, press reports about the debate, straight as they were, made it clear that Mapai acted in collusion with Herut to defeat the Liberals' application.

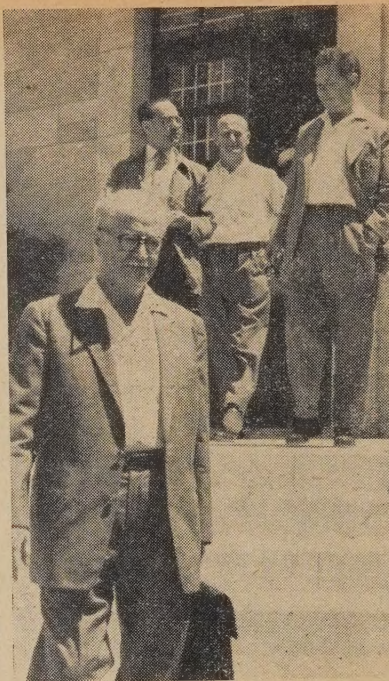
Herut, which is fighting on two major fronts (against Mapai and the Liberals) but is also trying to attract some support from Ahdut Avoda, has been at pains to decry the Liberals as phoney and to denounce their claim to represent an alternative as false.

Herut says it is the only true "alternative" because it has never been in a coalition with Mapai and never will be. (They conveniently omit to mention that this has been due much less to Herut's desire than to Mapai's disinterest). But, at the same time, Herut charges the Liberals with really wanting to restore the erstwhile coalition of Mapai with the General Zionists and the Progressives, but this time with the latter receiving a larger share of the spoils.

One-party government preferred: On this point Herut seems to be not so far off the mark, but a poll of Liberal Party leaders by your correspondent has revealed that no firm decision on the matter has been taken at all so far, and none is likely to emerge until the election results are known.

All said that the party aspires to the establishment of its own government. Most of them said that if the party were to receive an absolute majority in the Knesset, they would prefer to form a one-party, exclusively Liberal cabinet. "But," the Party Secretary, Yitzhak Artzi, said, "we are realists and know that this is not likely. We shall have to enter a coalition."

From that point onwards opinions vary. Izhar Harari, for example, is of the



AHDUT LEADERS TALK IT OVER
Will the public stay away on the 15th, too?

opinion that even in the extremely hypothetical case of the party getting 51 per cent, it should strive towards a broad coalition as possible. A priori, he is not willing to exclude any party except the Communists.

No hope at 29? Not many Liberal party leaders share this view (except for the exclusion of the Communists, which is universally agreed). A significant group, apparently led by Joseph Sapir and Eli-melech Rimalt, voice the principle that, "it is impossible for a party that is a minority in the Knesset to hold a majority in the Cabinet."

But, if that principle were to be strictly applied, it would be practically impossible for the Liberals to enter a coalition. Although not one leading Liberal figure would risk a forecast, an inference as to their hopes can be drawn from the fact that when the candidates' list was drawn up a real fight took place only for the first 25 places.

The head of the former G.Z. "Young Generation," Ze'ev Katz, refused to be included in the list at all because he was offered only position No. 29, an offer which, incidentally, has caused a great deal of bitterness among his supporters who refuse to take an active part in electioneering.

Without Mapai: However, a hope repeatedly voiced by Liberal leaders is that they will be entrusted with the for-

mation of a Cabinet even if they do not emerge as the strongest party. And, in that context, they continually speak of establishing a coalition without Mapai. They say that a shift of only 8-10 Knesset seats, that means roughly 70-90,000 votes, would make this possible even without Herut. This sounds like wishful thinking, or else it would imply so many concessions to the Left wing and the religious parties, that not much would be left of the Liberal platform.

Whatever the outcome, the Liberals are agreed on one thing: in the future distribution of portfolios they will insist that there should not be an arithmetical division but that each portfolio should be assessed at its specific weight in the nation's life. Thus, they say, they will not agree to the Social Welfare Ministry being treated as equivalent in importance to the Ministry of Defence.

The basic fact is that the Liberal Party Executive has wisely refused to commit itself to any position with regard to a future coalition. Nor has any firm internal decision been taken on this subject; the views mentioned above have emerged at informal discussions only.

Exploiting the "Affair": Artzi put it thus: "Coalition or not, is not a matter of principle for us but a matter of tactics. It all depends on the election results." What is clear is that the main battle lines are drawn between Mapai and the Liberals; all the other battles are mere side shows to the main engagement.

The Liberals are campaigning furiously. By last weekend they had held about 1,000 election meetings, in addition to between 100-200 small gatherings at private homes. They are also mailing election literature to every household in the country.

Up till now, slogans and mutual needling have been given preference over issues and ideology. In their speeches, as the Liberals admit unabashedly, they exploit the "Affair" as far as they can, although they concentrate much more on what happened in 1960 than in 1955, that is, from the time the Committee of Seven was set up.

Counting heads: Of course, every Liberal leader says he has very high hopes and notices a "remarkable awakening among the public." Such claims cannot be checked. It is a fact, however, that several hundred young people (many of them without any prior political history, but including quite a number of formerly active Mapai members) have joined the Liberal Party and are taking an active part in the campaign. But how far all this can counteract the massive, nationwide support that Mapai enjoys is a very big question indeed.

SCIENCE

SHIMSHONI PRESSES FOR OVERHAUL

"DEVELOPMENT CAN BRIDGE FOREIGN TRADE GAP"

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

Colonel Daniel Shimshoni, who two years ago took over the National Research Council and converted it into the present National Council for Research and Development, is pressing hard for much greater centralisation of scientific research in all spheres and the formulation of a uniform research policy.

In an extensive report he has just completed in his capacity as the Council's Vice-Chairman and Executive Director, and which he will be submitting to the Council's plenary meeting next Monday, he asks for the endorsement of a programme of thorough-going reforms and a change in the over-all approach to research and development.

He considers these steps essential if they are to fulfil their basic purpose of "creating possibilities for industrial development which is capable of bridging Israel's foreign trade gap within the next few years and providing employment for a growing population".

Powers only advisory : This cannot be done, Shimshoni says, if research and development are split, as at present, between a large number of institutions, Ministries and private firms. The Government should order all research and development budgets to be spent through the Council. Only in this way can responsible co-ordination be created, he maintains.

In an appendix to his report, Shimshoni has printed correspondence with various Ministries, suggesting the proper ways in which their research budgets should be utilised. This is one of the Council's functions, but Shimshoni complains that his powers are only advisory and that he has no way of enforcing his recommendations.

In fact, less than fifty per cent of the suggestions put forward have been adopted, precisely because Ministries have the right to reject whatever they like. The present situation—divided budgets and "their rigid allocation"—has prevented "flexibility and efficiency in the use and co-ordination of resources and manpower."

Favours foreign recruitment : This has



ISRAEL'S ATOM CHIEF
A question of priorities for
Professor Dostrovsky

led to a state of affairs where "the Council has responsibility but only partial authority, and no chance of optimum utilisation of resources and plans." As a result, the Council's research teams have been unable to cover everything.

Its research teams are investigating most fields, but several important areas—electronics, building, metallurgy and preventive measures against corrosion—have been neglected. Shimshoni wants additional research teams for them.

In chemistry, biology and physics, he says, senior research staff should be added to the Council's regular staff, and

if necessary, they should even be recruited from abroad. Furthermore, every laboratory or institute which receives any Government financing for its research activities should have a small Council scientific team attached to it to ensure that the research is moving in the right direction.

Doubled by 1970 : Another major change proposed in Shimshoni's report stems from the fact that scientists employed by the State are paid on the civil service scale. Shimshoni considers that it is impossible to improve conditions to a satisfactory level in such a situation and suggests the establishment of a separate "scientific civil service" or other suitable organisations.

These steps, he considers, plus a careful check of scientific manpower and an employment service for Israelis graduating abroad (already in operation), should help to double the number of scientists by 1970.

Shimshoni draws a distinction between research as such and the development of any results of that research. As far as industry is concerned, he believes that both should be carried out in and by factories, although this principle is inapplicable here because of the shortage of senior manpower and the small size of local factories.

Only a political answer : Research associations, some of which have already been operating here for years, are only a partial answer because of manufacturers' financial limitations. At present, all research associations are "below the size required for serious work."

Even abroad, such associations, although they have contributed a great



BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD.



Good old Johnnie Walker

THE SCOTCH OF SCOTCH

BORN 1820—still going strong



deal, have done so only in the sphere of quality improvement, not in development or innovation. From this Shimshoni concludes that a considerable part of essential basic research must continue to be carried out by the Hebrew University, the Weizmann Institute, the Technion, and so on.

The only exceptions he foresees are the small number of products where the borderline between basic research and product development is unclear. The institutes cannot be expected to carry out development, nor, in many cases, can this be done by means of Government-financed research projects within industry.

Government laboratories recommended: One of the more important reasons for this fact is that research contracts of this kind are handed out by Ministries which are not organised for the satisfactory administration of scientific bodies. Shimshoni considers it essential, therefore, for the Government to operate its own laboratories for such projects.

They would make possible "the centralisation of costly equipment and the integration of basic research with broad development projects." However, for this, he adds, monetary resources will have to be centralised too.

TAX MAN'S SIZEABLE TAKE

THE LESS YOU EARN,
THE MORE YOU PAY

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem:

Gone are the days when harassed income tax officials complained about mass evasion. The average amount of tax paid by gainfully employed Israelis in 1960 reached the highly respectable sum of £444 (£88)—or £37 (£7.76) per month.

This was 12 per cent more than in 1959 and over 25 per cent more than in 1958. It was also a goodly proportion of taxable income—9½ per cent in the case of wage-earners and salary earners, and 11½ per cent in the case of self-employed, employers and companies.

Tax rates were lowered in 1960, though the rate of progression remains among the steepest in the world. In 1959, a marginal tax rate of 60 per cent was levied on all taxable income in excess of £6,000 (£1,190) per annum.

Reformed system: Growing prosperity has made such an income far from rare in Israel, and there was a real danger that the tax would act as a disincentive to production and effort. A marginal rate of 50 per cent had already been reached on taxable income in excess of £3,000 (£595) per annum.

The reforms introduced in 1960 have helped, especially in the higher income brackets, the 60 per cent marginal rate being applicable now only to taxable income exceeding £31,500 (£6,275) per annum, while the 50 per cent rate applies as from £16,500 (£3,280).

However, a marginal rate of 45 per cent is still reached when taxable income exceeds £4,500 (£890), and a rate of 37½ per cent is levied between £2,500 (£490) and £4,500. A 30 per cent rate is still reached when taxable income exceeds only £1,800 (£355).

Total does not mean taxable: The general picture is thus of a fairly reasonable tax level on high incomes (there is no supertax in Israel), but quite stiff levies from the middle and lower middle income groups. This is probably unavoidable at present for purely fiscal reasons. These groups account for the overwhelming majority of tax-payers, and Finance Minister Eshkol would find it very difficult to balance the budget if he let them off more lightly.

It should be remembered however, when assessing the situation, that taxable income does not correspond to total income. A married man with two children

NEW EGYPTIAN TAX RATES

Under a Presidential decree issued by President Nasser last week, incomes of up to £1,000 will be tax free. Thereafter, tax will be paid at the following rates: incomes between £1,000 and £1,500—8 per cent; £1,500-£2,000—9 per cent; £2,000-£3,000—10 per cent; £3,000-£4,000—15 per cent; £4,000-£5,000—25 per cent; £5,000-£6,000—35 per cent; £6,000-£7,000—45 per cent; continuing on a similarly graduated scale until, on incomes over £10,000, tax will be levied at 90 per cent.

pays no tax at all on the first £2,600 (£515). To pay 10 per cent of his gross income in tax he would have to earn about £425 (£84) per month.

Bachelors' higher tax: But by the time he reaches an income of £650 (£126) per month, he has to pay over 18 per cent of it to the Treasury, and on an income of £1,000 (£195) per month, about 28 per cent.

The proportion of tax is higher for bachelors and married women and somewhat lower for persons with more than two children, these getting an additional exemption for each child.

Levi Eshkol's policies have resulted in larger tax collections despite lower rates. In 1960, the amount of income tax collected reached nearly £315 million (£63 million), as compared with £276 million (£55.1 million) in 1959. Nevertheless, direct taxes accounted for only 37.6 per cent of total Government revenue, the remaining 62.4 per cent accruing from indirect taxes.

Treasury's dilemma: These basic facts are causing certain difficulties. For instance, it has become very difficult to raise customs duties (and in some cases purchase tax) further without causing a decline in the sales of the items concerned. This, of course, means that the tax defeats its own purpose.

Moreover, changes in the composition of imports have led to a higher proportion of untaxed or low-duty items, thus reducing revenue. On the other hand, the Government is for political reasons unwilling to raise indirect taxes on necessities.

With direct taxes difficult to raise without reducing productivity and investment, indirect taxes on luxuries and semi-luxuries approaching their optimum, and indirect taxes on necessities politically taboo, the Treasury is in something of a cleft stick, the more so since it is finding it impossible to cut expenditure.

In the end, however, either the Government will have to spend less or the man in the street will have to pay still more in indirect taxes.

ISRAEL

SPECIAL TOURS 1961

AUGUST 3rd

Israel Riviera Tour

SEPTEMBER 7th

Rosh Hashanah Tour

OCTOBER 12th

Fully Conducted Zionist

Sponsored Tour

OCTOBER 30th

M.S. "Moledet" Sea Tour

NOVEMBER 2nd

First Winter Tour

DECEMBER 21st

Second Winter Tour

For details apply to:

ISRA-TOURS

40 Dean Street, London, W.1

Tel.: GERard 5984

IN THE NEWS

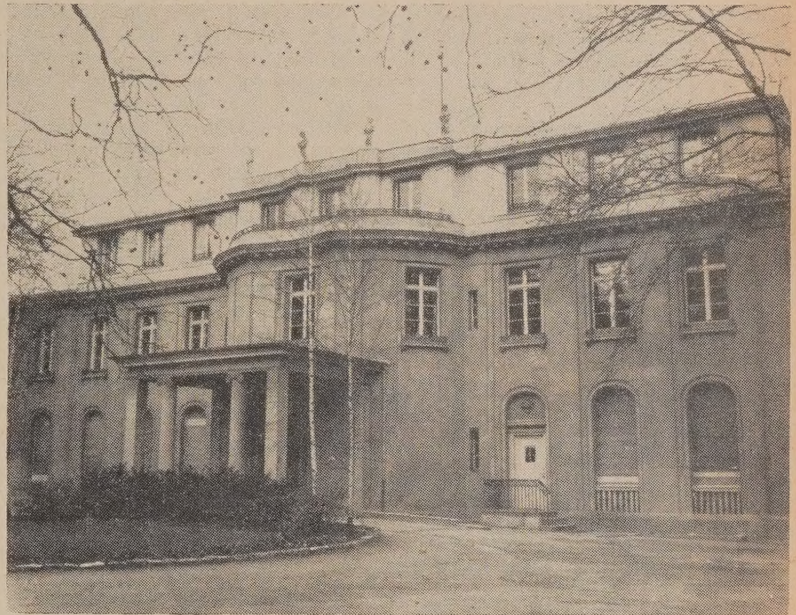
A MATTER OF HONOUR FOR THE SWISS

A CURIOUS SITUATION has arisen in Switzerland. After a great deal of heart-searching, accompanied by some pressure from the outside, the Swiss Federal authorities are contemplating taking steps to establish the ownership of large sums of money deposited by Jews and others in Swiss banks and institutions during the last war. Until this year, the Swiss authorities, backed by their banks, have maintained that there was nothing they could do without outraging the confidential character of Swiss banking, which is one of the most sacred—and convenient—laws of Swiss neutrality. But lately, after some persistent persuasion from the Jewish Agency representative in Geneva, the mood has changed. Dr. Goldmann met with the new Swiss Federal President, and the Swiss Government has at last taken action.

A draft law has been prepared which is to be submitted to the Federal Parliament for approval. But, as is Swiss practice, it has first been sent for comment to the interested parties, the Bankers' Association, the Lawyers' and Accountants' Associations, the insurance companies and the Jewish Community Council, and also to others. They have been given until August 31 to make their comments on the draft law. This they will no doubt do, for some of these associations are among the most powerful and influential bodies in Switzerland who have hitherto resisted such an inventory as the Government proposes.

HOW MANY MILLIONS?

The draft ranges over a vast field and tries to cover every possible form of deposit which harassed Jews and other refugees might have made in Switzerland; but it also has a curious escape clause which might nullify all the careful attempts to do justice in a very difficult case. For in its very first clause, the draft law proposes that the initiative to report possible deposits by victims of the Nazis should be left to banks and others holding such deposits. It leaves it to them to decide whether any particular deposit was made by someone who became a victim of racial or religious persecution. Quite apart from the difficulty and possible unfairness of asking private institutions to make such decisions, there will remain a



NO ORDINARY HOUSE BY THE WANSEE
The home of the conference which decided on the Final Solution

suspicion in every case where deposits are known to have been made or suspected to have been made. It would seem to be a matter in the interests of the institutions themselves that they should not be exposed to this kind of hazard.

There is also another side to it. The banks maintain that the whole question is wildly exaggerated. They say that they have made their own investigations and this has revealed that the total amount thus deposited is less than a million Swiss francs, under £100,000. But against this, there is considerable evidence that many accounts have been farmed out and included in third party accounts. One or two very substantial cases of this kind have recently been discovered. What seems to be called for, therefore, is something more radical than suggested in the draft law—something like a declaration of every deposit where nothing has been heard from the owner since the end of the war. That would provide a basis for establishing at least the ownership and the amount of the monies involved.

ONUS ON THE GOVERNMENT

Having got this far, one hopes that the Swiss authorities will resist attempts to tie

up their efforts with so much red tape that nothing will come of them. For more than money is at stake. What then will the Swiss Federal Council do after August 31: will it accept the responsibility to the unknown depositor and will it resist attempts by some of the institutions to play for still more time and avoid the more drastic solution which is long overdue?

"LET MY NAZIS GO"

WHATEVER THE OUTCOME of the Eichmann trial, the last few days have surely been memorable in many ways. Somehow, the moment when the three judges took over from the prosecution, the whole tenor of the trial began to change. For the first time, it seemed, the emphasis was on the individual in the dock rather than the historic crime with which he was charged. The court was concerned to dig deeper into the motives of human action, and the response they got from Eichmann was not unrewarding. In a few quiet hours they shed more light on the man than the prosecution had done in weeks of questions and histrionics. But the three judges did much more. They also displayed a side of Israeli justice that

stood out like a shining star from the political trials to which we have become accustomed and hardened through the years.

Compare them, Landau, Raveh and Halevi, with Mahdawi in Baghdad, or with the Cairo or Moscow tribunals, or for that matter with some of the more recent spy trials over here; or with the Nazi Peoples' Courts or with Nuremburg itself; where has an accused received this kind of hearing, where have his motives and intentions been probed with such care and consideration without regard to the background? Watching this extraordinary question and answer one had the feeling that we were standing on the threshold of a new approach to justice.

And then I received my copy of the *Egyptian Political and Economic Review*. As usual, it appeared late, published, edited and written by Abdel Mahmoud Sabit, who was once one of Egypt's most liberal and independent journalists. Instead of showing some understanding for what the trial is trying to do under very difficult circumstances, he calls on Germany to resist the humiliation of the Eichmann trial. They should no longer accept the Israeli blackmail. The sympathy of the world would be on Germany's side, he assures Adenauer and, with incredibly bad taste, tells the German Chancellor that "a guilt complex is all very well but there are limits to guilt". Somehow, I think, the world—and

especially the Germans—will listen with greater respect to the voice of the judges in Jerusalem than to Mr. Sabit's white-washing of concentration camp practices. May I suggest a headline for the next delayed issue of Mr. Sabit's *Review*: why not "Let My Nazis Go".

NOT SUCH A LITTLE DIFFERENCE

A MONTH OR SO ago I referred to the claims made by Professor Walid Khalidi (in a lecture at the American University in Beirut, in the *Middle East Forum*, and in the *Spectator*) and by Erskine Childers to the effect that they had checked all broadcasts to the Middle East during the first half of 1948 and had conclusively established that there was not a single appeal or order to the Palestine Arabs to leave the country. I showed that the two gentlemen had rather overstated the nature of their research and that they could not possibly have checked *all* the broadcasts. The British and American monitoring reports covered only an arbitrary and very small fraction. Some of the most important stations were not monitored at all. But neither Professor Khalidi (who is a research associate at Princeton University) nor Mr. Childers (who is with the B.B.C.) have so far explained how they came to make so odd a mistake and claim to have checked *all* the broadcasts when in fact they could not have checked one per cent. That ninety-nine per cent difference is rather important and entitles their readers to an explanation.

CURIOUS PICTURES

A CLOSE LOOK at the picture on our cover which shows President Nasser reviewing the military parade in Cairo on Sunday, and the picture on page 14 which shows General Kassem reviewing a military parade in Baghdad ten days earlier, reveals one striking similarity. There were no crowds in Baghdad's main square facing the saluting base where Kassem stood. They had been kept a long way away. And there were also no crowds opposite the saluting base in Cairo. But to make up for them, there were "observers" stationed on the roofs overlooking the stand where Nasser sat. I suppose they were protecting Nasser and his guests from the crowds that weren't there. But, clearly, dictators do not love crowds quite as much as crowds love a dictator.

COMPANY MEETING

EMU WOOL INDUSTRIES LIMITED YEAR OF CONSOLIDATION

MR. NEVILLE BLOND ON ENCOURAGING LEVEL OF CURRENT TRADING

The 13th annual general meeting of Emu Wool Industries Limited was held on July 20 in London. MR. NEVILLE BLOND, C.M.G., O.B.E. (the chairman) presiding.

The following is his circulated statement:

It is with great pleasure that once again I am able to report a satisfactory year's trading. The past financial year has been a year of consolidation and all your leading subsidiary companies have increased their turnover considerably.

After charging depreciation and all other expenses, the profit of the Group before taxation amounts to £334,559. A comparable figure for last year, after adjusting for pre-acquisition profits was £315,968. After a tax charge of £169,584 we have available for shareholders £164,975 as compared with £164,910. The dividend on the Preference shares takes £7,580 and in December 1960 an Interim dividend of 10 per cent less tax was paid on the Ordinary shares. Your Directors recommend a Final Dividend of 15 per cent, less tax, making 25 per cent for the year—an overall increase of 5 per cent. Following your approval of this dividend and after transferring £50,000 to Stock Reserve, unappropriated profits will amount to £149,029 as compared with £118,196.

You will notice that in the company's balance sheet, Capital & General Reserve has been increased by £44,784 which represents the final sale of a profit rental from a long leasehold interest of a property in London.

Subsidiaries' Expansion Potential

During the past year your Directors have paid much attention to planning the growth of the subsidiary companies, which cover a wide range of textile products and are well known to the public under our branded names of "Emu," "Sammy," "Slimma" and "Activity." The companies have great opportunities for expansion and large sums have been spent on increased advertising and promotion. This policy tends to reduce cur-

rent profits but creates a reserve of goodwill and earning power for future years.

Your Directors are much concerned with the continued increase in unavoidable overheads which are being incurred by all companies. We have been faced with wage increases, a shorter working week and increased charges from all our service industries. The expenses of all subsidiaries are continually under close investigation and budgetary control is operating in all the companies. This has proved most helpful in controlling and reducing costs but it must be recognised that however careful our housekeeping, increased running costs do cut into the margin of profit.

The attention of your directors is also continually being given to the improvement of productivity and standards of efficiency in all manufacturing units. In order to satisfy our customers' requirements all subsidiary companies are alert and adaptable to satisfy public demand.

The Current Year

The outlook for the present trading year is favourable; the level of trading is very encouraging and shows a marked increase on the equivalent period last year. Having regard to the excellent quality of our products and the energetic and modern merchandising methods we adopt, I see no reason why the earning capacity of the Group should not continue to increase as it has done in the past.

We are backed by an excellent team of Directors, Executives and Employees in all your subsidiaries and much is due to the calibre and devotion of these people. I know you will wish to join me in expressing thanks to them for the loyal and efficient manner in which they have carried out their many tasks which gives good reason for your Group's continued success in the future.

The report and accounts were adopted and a Special Resolution amending the Articles of Association was approved.



a stout roof over his head

You are helping to provide each newcomer with a home. But what are needed, of course, are not only homes, but farms, workshops, cultural centres—the building of a dynamic modern society.

Give generously through

KEREN HAYESOD

Joint Palestine Appeal

75 GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, W.C.1.

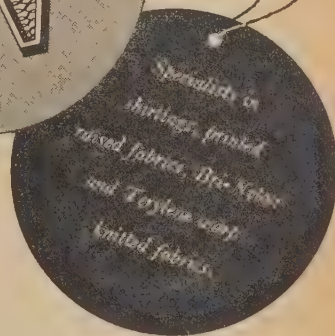
MUSEUM 3815



To wear Woodeaves* fabrics is to be above the crowd

To those for whom the ordinary and the average are not quite good enough, Woodeaves fabrics make a special appeal. They are distinctive not only in quality but in styling and construction.

Whether as fashion fabrics or as shirtings they say something very complimentary about those who wear them.



WOODEAVES

LEVER STREET, BOLTON, LANCs.

A SUBSIDIARY OF FINE SPINNERS & DOUBLERS LTD.

ARAB WORLD

NASSER MIXES CARROTS AND STICKS

MORE PAY, LESS WORK— NEW PUNISHMENTS

With Soviet-built jet fighters screaming overhead, Soviet tanks rumbling along the road in front of him and a warm letter from Nikita Krushchev in his pocket, President Gamal Abdel Nasser felt confident enough on Saturday to turn aside for four hours from the problems of the world outside to address the people of the U.A.R. on the problems with which they have to contend at home.

It was a clever, almost a brilliant, oration, mixing promise with threat, parable with fact. It opened with a romanticised version of present-day life in the U.A.R. where "millions of peasants" were now performing on the Euphrates and the Nile "the most magnificent engineering feats in the world" and "where millions of workers who toiled and sweated for the masters and rulers are now constructing one of the greatest industrial build-ups in the history of the nations."

The land rumbled with the labours of the "hundreds of thousands of techni-

cians, scientists and experts now engaged on work in research centres, factories, universities, institutes, production establishments and in the fields of public service . . . Hundreds of thousands of officers and soldiers, equipped with the most powerful arms, are stationed along the borders of their homeland guarding its struggle . . ."

Five-minute applause: But the vision palled, the excitement dimmed as the President turned from the glories to the tasks and to his lecture on the social and economic aims of the revolution. For nearly an hour, the crowd packed into Gumhuriya Square shuffled their feet while Nasser expounded the aims and objects of the revolution. But the excitement, the cheers were sparked off again when he came to "capitalist exploitation," and a reference to the latest nationalisation decrees brought a stampede of applause which lasted for a full five minutes.

They were renewed with his promise that workers would get a quarter of the profits from the concerns in which they work and increased to a storm with his pledge that, during this year, working hours would be reduced from eight to seven a day. However, as working hours decreased, the number of workers would have to be increased. To step up production, each factory would introduce three shifts. For this there was no applause.

Prosperity, Nasser explained, had to be

worked for. Today, the worker considered a 25 per cent share in the profits of his company as something big. "Two or three years later the worker will say—'That is not enough, I want a villa.' In fifteen years or so he will say—'I want a car, a refrigerator' and so forth." They were walking a road that had no end.

Loans without interest: After the carrot for the industrial worker, the carrot for the peasant. This year, said Nasser, the Agricultural Co-operative Credit Bank would take the revolutionary step of introducing loans without interest. "We said we would abolish usury and we will abolish the usurers who sucked the blood of the peasants in the villages." All that he asked from the peasants in return was that they did not delay their repayments "so that we may take pride in the success of this experiment."

To those who questioned his policies on religious grounds, he replied that Islam in its early days was a socialist state and that "Mohammed was the first to apply the policy of nationalisation." By some digression through the realms of the Koran, he equated alms-giving with socialism and Islam with complete social tranquillity.

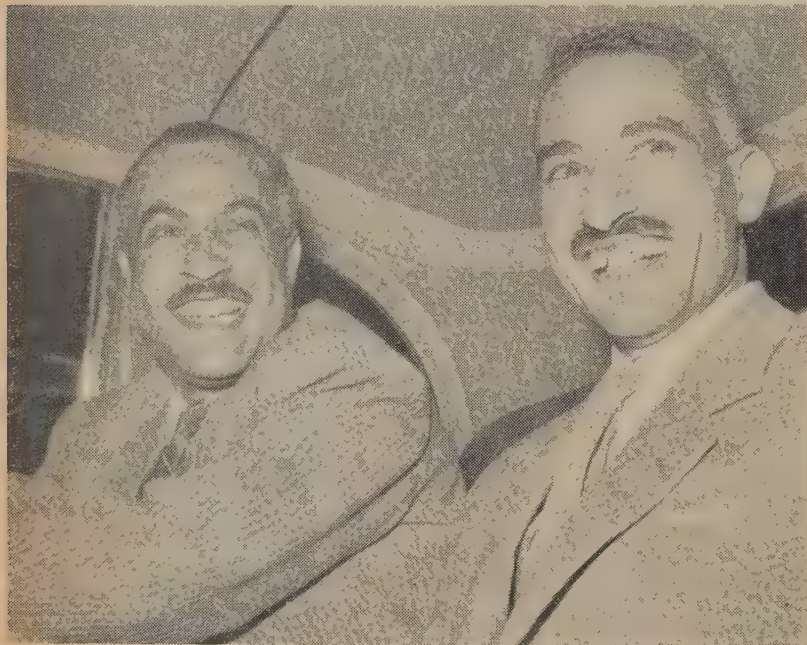
And to those who threatened his policies with negligence he promised imprisonment. Whoever neglected his work would be punished and the opportunities of giving or accepting bribes would be removed. Nepotism would be abolished. "Every letter that comes to me, I see. Send me a letter about anyone, anywhere, who appoints his relatives . . ."

Work or else: No glorious future could be achieved overnight, he cautioned, rather late in his speech. "We can work more. We can produce more. We can develop our society more quickly." Those who worked would be rewarded. Those who neglected their duties would be punished. "Work is a social service, it is work for this people. We give every one full responsibility and full freedom, but we want sincere and honest work."

Only briefly did Nasser turn to international issues, and primarily to the topic of Israel. Six weeks ago, he said, he had received a memorandum from President Kennedy on the subject of Palestine. After these celebrations he would be replying to it. And his reply, he suggested, would be unequivocal.

"There is nothing about which we are afraid to speak. We do not speak two languages. We do not meet the world with two faces. We speak the same language in secret documents as we do in public addresses and speeches."

Between word and gun: "We cannot hide behind negativism in the Palestine case, which touches our past, present and



FELLOW-TRAVELLERS ON THE ROAD WITHOUT END
Eza Abdel Nasser and Shawky Abdel Nasser, publisher brothers
of the U.A.R. President, on a visit to London



AFTER THE BAWLING WAS OVER

Arab League Secretary-General Hassouna (centre) with Kuwait delegate Hussein (left) following last week's League session

future. We cannot hide weakness with ringing phrases. It is our duty to move to protect and safeguard our rights. It is our duty to make our movement free. Our movement between the word and the gun should cover a wide range."

Was it reasonable, he asked, "that we should let Ben-Gurion go to America and France and tour the world explaining, arguing and convincing the people that he is right and that we are wrong, and when someone comes to ask us our opinion on the subject we should tell him: We will not answer you?"

"We, too, must try to convince him verbally that we are right and the establishment of Israel is wrong. As I said, we move on a front—from the word of the mouth to the end of the front, and then the gun and the strong national army."

Kruschev's message: There was not one word in President Nasser's mammoth address about the Soviet Union. No reference to the recent sharp differences of opinion between himself and Kruschev on the future of Egyptian society and none of the usual expressions of gratitude to the Soviet people for the help they were providing in the implementation of the U.A.R.'s industrialisation plans.

There was no mention from Cairo at all about the warm message addressed to the President by Kruschev. The text came from Moscow, released by Tass. "It gives me special satisfaction to note," said the Soviet leader, "that the friendly relations between our two countries, which have stood the test of time, continue to develop successfully, providing a

graphic example of mutually advantageous co-operation of states with different social and political systems, a co-operation based on principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs."

He pointed out that "the joint struggle for peaceful co-existence, for disarmament and the earliest possible liquidation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations unites the peoples of our countries, bound together by their common striving for creative constructive labour in conditions of peace and international friendship."

"Pravda's" hint: But Nasser's silence was not binding on the Russians. They not only published the text of Kruschev's message, but *Pravda*, in a dispatch from

its correspondent in Cairo, reported that the further strengthening of Soviet-Arab friendship has now become "indispensable" for the U.A.R. There was no explanation. But Nasser, counting the income from his nationalisation measures, knew well what was meant.

NO RUSH TO THE BARRICADES

ARAB ARMY STILL A PAPER FORCE

British troops, it seems, will be staying on in Kuwait for some little time yet. The 2,700 men still there on Monday will not be greatly reduced before either Kassem withdraws his threat of annexation or an Arab League force takes over from them.

At a meeting with the Ruler over the weekend, the British Resident in the Persian Gulf found agreement with the Whitehall view that it would be unwise to withdraw British troops completely before one or other of these conditions was met.

At its meeting in Cairo last week, the Arab League agreed to accept Kuwait as a member. The voting was unanimous after the Iraqi delegate had walked out in protest. Acceptance of Kuwait's membership was point two in a recommendation from the Arab League's Political Committee. Point one stated: "The Kuwaiti Government shall pledge to demand the withdrawal of the British Forces from Kuwait as soon as possible."

Negative response: Talks are now going on in Cairo about the composition of the force to be sent to Kuwait. The first intention was that troops should be drawn from Arab countries not border-

JEWS' COLLEGE, LONDON

INSTITUTE FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS

(FOR MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS)

A LIMITED NUMBER OF PLACES AVAILABLE FOR ACADEMIC
SESSION COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, 11th OCTOBER, 1961

COURSES OF STUDY

B.A. (General) Degree of University of London in English, French, Hebrew, History, Latin and Mathematics.

SPECIAL G.C.E. Courses (including Latin 'O' Level and English, Hebrew and Mathematics 'A' Level) to enable students to qualify for registration for the B.A. (General) Degree of London University.

INTERMEDIATE AND DIPLOMA 'A' CERTIFICATES (Hebrew and Jewish religious subjects) of the Central Examining Board under the auspices of Jews' College.

Prospectus and Minimum Entrance and Faculty Requirements available from the Registrar, Dept. C, Institute for the Training of Teachers, 11 Montagu Place, London, W.1. PADDINGTON 2041/2

ing on Israel so that there could be no chance of a "surprise" attack from the Israelis.

This idea is now being revised in the light of the negative response from a number of the countries approached. The Sudan, for example, has said it cannot spare any troops. Tunisia has pleaded the events in Bizerta for its inability to contribute to the force.

It seems probable that Saudi Arabia and Morocco will provide the bulk of the force, for which no numbers have yet been agreed. The U.A.R. has undertaken to provide facilities for their transport.

"Destroys the League": Iraq's reaction to the Arab League resolution has been to declare it "null and void." Her Arab League delegate, Dr. Katifi, charged that it violated the League's Charter. "This decision," he declared, "destroys the Arab League and converts it into a league of protectorates and sheikhdoms."

In Baghdad, a Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that the "abnormal manner in which the Arab League Council has dealt with the Kuwait problem has clearly shown what narrow personal interests certain Arab states pursue. This has compelled them to ignore the principles of the Charter by adopting a very serious international decision which does not conform with the requirements of the nation—solidarity and unified action to face the imperialism existing in many parts of the Arab homeland."

The spokesman made the point, not lost in Cairo, that Kuwait has been accepted despite the terms of her recent agreement with Britain. "The acceptance of Kuwait in the Arab League will therefore facilitate the infiltration of British influence into the League's meetings. . . . Britain's success in this first step of its

imperialist plan will very shortly create, within the members of the Arab League, followers who depend on Britain in maintaining their existence and whose fate will always be linked with it."

KASSEM'S PRIVATE PARADE

WHO IS PAYING FOR IT ALL?

from our own correspondent

Baghdad :

Like a little boy playing all alone with his toy soldiers—that was the indelible impression brought away by myself and a few other honoured observers from the anniversary parade here in Baghdad where Kassem, his reviewing stand set up in a main square cleared of onlookers, bobbed up and down excitedly as, for three hours, his troops and armour paraded before him.

It was a strange and somewhat unnerving experience to be part of the small gathering of officers and officials which sat behind the Iraqi Prime Minister as, into the empty square, through approach roads similarly cleared of people, lumbered British Centurion and Russian T54 tanks and the massed ranks of armed men.

Kassem was in near-ecstasy as the tanks, cars, trucks and men passed in review before him, unable to stand still for a moment as, with mounting excitement, he weaved his wiry body around the platform to get a better glimpse of this or that unit or piece of equipment. As a military parade, it was highly impressive. It left the onlooker staggered not only by its size, but also by the thought of what it all cost. How does Kassem pay for it, if in fact he has to do so?

Fair shares: The fly-past of aircraft alone was tremendous. There were British Hunters, Ilyushin bombers (28s as far as I could make out), Mig 17s and some of the latest Mig 19s. Nasser has some of the Mig 19s, too. The Russians are playing this arms delivery business very cleverly. For each Mig 19 delivered to Kassem, one is delivered to Nasser. There can thus be no allegations of favouritism.

Among the equipment on show for the first time were some powerful Russian vehicles which can tow very heavy guns at fairly high speed. They certainly impressed those on the reviewing stand, but it would have been interesting to see what the crowd made of them. They were kept to the far outer limits of the parade perimeter. Police and troops had put up



THE VERY SOLE LEADER
More dangerous than toys

road blocks most efficiently in the early hours of the morning. Kassem himself was on the stand well before 6 a.m.

The people were not, however, left unaware of his presence. The ways and means of pushing the Kassem cult have been considerably increased. His picture was everywhere—on armoured vehicles, on doors, in windows, on thousands of balloons and banners. Once it was the revolution that was honoured. Nowadays it is Kassem.

Jewish contingent: To know the poverty of Baghdad is to wonder at the madness which compels vast expenditure on armaments. But it is not only the armed forces we were called upon to celebrate. What about the 60 new roads, 50 new hospitals, 20 irrigation projects, 100 schools, some 50 public gardens, a score of petrol pumps and new bridges, 50 or 60 casinos and dozens of social institutions? How is it all paid for?

Perhaps the oddest event of the whole week of anniversary celebrations was the participation of a Jewish contingent in the procession which saluted Kassem. The Jewish group was one of several minority contingents which included Armenians, Assyrians, Kurds and so on.

Not so odd, or surprising, was the release of Baban, Jamali, Gailani and the others. Kassem has been in touch with them "privately" during the imprisonment and now counts on them for support which they have promised to give. But, allowing for their recuperation from a period in an Iraqi jail, the best bet is that they will be back in the field of intrigues as soon as they can manage it. The move for the release was partly due to the intercession of the ex-Mufti of

NEW FROM ISRAEL

See them Here and Now

PLEESOMATIC

Gearac Fruit Juicer. EFFORTLESS!

PLEEZON

Home Express—Up to 10 Cups!

AMORETTE

Radio, Battery-Operated. Full Transistor, including 2 Short Wave Bands. Collapsible aerial!

AMCOR PEER

9.2 Cubic Feet. Luxury Refrigerator at Low Cost.

AMCOR TOPAZ

10.2 Cubic Feet Refrigerator, with the New Square Line.

Call or write for illustrated lists.

L. FRANKENBERG LTD.

Manufacturers, Wholesale Distributors

37 Houndsditch, London, E.C.3

SPECIAL TERMS FOR EMIGRANTS OR SOJOURNERS

Jerusalem and King Saud and partly to Kassem's own realisation that he dare not execute them now.

Patronage: As soon as their whereabouts are known, there will be many callers at their doors seeking their patronage. Kassem will not like the way in which they bestow it.

MOSCOW CLOSES THE RING

ABBUD GETS THE NASSER-KASSEM TREATMENT

While western eyes were turned elsewhere, the Kremlin this week prepared to celebrate the cutting of a new and important foothold on the African continent, one which would not only bring them to the furthest point south they have yet reached in Africa, but which would also put them astride the Red Sea and close yet another gap in the ring they are forging around the oil-rich Persian Gulf.

An entry into the Sudan was the promise dangled by the Kremlin's African experts before the admiring eyes of the Soviet leadership—provided they played the game the right way. Thus the cheering crowds which lined the streets of Moscow waving Sudanese and Soviet flags when Sudanese Premier General Abbud arrived last week in that "wonderful country" in one of Russia's "wonderful aircraft." Thus also the welcome from President Brezhnev and an assorted group of top Soviet leaders, and the later meeting with Khrushchev, holidaying at Sochi on the Black Sea.

Economic aid and financial assistance seemed a small price to pay for the chance of putting Russian "experts" and "technicians" into this strategically placed Republic. It mattered no more to Moscow that Abbud persecuted his country's communists than it did that Nasser arrested his own brand or Kassem shot the Iraqi variety. These were details which would not be allowed to cloud the bigger vision.

Not seeking privileges: And Abbud, his internal political difficulties complicated by economic troubles, seemed ready to pay a high price. Conditions had now been created, he said on his arrival in Moscow, "for joint activity in the international arena, in the interests of all mankind, on the basis of strengthening the principles of freedom and independence, in particular on the African continent."

And, speaking later at a luncheon given in the Kremlin by the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, Abbud struck a note of challenge to



SUDAN'S SIDE OF THE NILE
A challenge to Nasser?

neighbour Gamal Abdel Nasser when, expressing his hope that practical decisions would be taken to assist Sudan economically, he went on to remark pointedly:

"We are trying to help our African brothers to gain freedom—without any intention of taking any privileged position among the African countries. We believe in full equality of the African peoples. We most highly appreciate the good intentions of the Soviet Union with regard to the liberation and industrialisation of African countries. We know that the Soviet Union is not a state which exploits other peoples. Therefore, we be-

lieve in its friendship and in co-operation with it."

No blocs, no bases: And, before moving off on a trans-Soviet tour, the Sudanese leader promised that his country would share with other independent Arab and African countries the "historic responsibility" of "liquidating the vestiges of colonialism in Africa." Sudan, he pledged, would join no blocs and allow no foreign bases on its territory.

And President Brezhnev, well-primed on the deal soon to be closed but a little more hazy on the topic of African history, sent him on his way with the observation that: "Nothing has marred Soviet-Sudanese relations throughout their history and we can declare with full confidence that there are fine prospects for their further development in all spheres on the basis of equality, friendliness and mutual advantage."

DEATH SENTENCES FOR "ISRAELI SPIES"

A Cairo military tribunal has imposed the death sentence on three men found guilty of spying for Israel. They are Jean Leon Thomas, Mohammed Ahmad Hasan Ali and Garabed Hagop Danielian. Fines totalling £11,000 were also ordered.

Thomas's wife, identified as Katy Peter Rudolf, was sentenced to death *in absentia* and fined £1,625. Thomas's father, Leon Gaspar Thomas, was given life imprisonment and fined £1,000, and George Shafik Damlakian received a 12-month sentence with a fine of £500. The seventh accused, Hikmat Abdel Ahad Moskof, was acquitted.

L.S. & J. Sussman Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Nobility

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

ALBANY HOUSE, ALBANY ROAD, LEYTON, E.10

U. S. A.

CHAPTER AND VERSE FOR THE ARCHBISHOP

CAPITAL GAIN ON SALE OF SCROLLS

from our own correspondent

New York :

American tax-men last week added a new lesson to the catechism of Mar Athanasius Y. Samuel, Archbishop of the Syrian Church. To the more spiritual teachings of his faith, they added the severely practical lesson that the wages of enterprise are taxable.

It was in 1954, after he had smuggled the first Dead Sea Scrolls out of Jordan and disposed of them for a princely sum, that the Archbishop announced in New York that he would use the proceeds for the repair and restoration of St. Mark's Monastery in Jerusalem.

He refused to discuss the amount involved, but it later became known that he had asked \$1 million for the four, including the now world-famous Isaiah Scroll.

Eventually, the late philanthropist Samuel Gottesman put up a quarter of that amount and the Scrolls were transferred to Israel.

Keeping mum in Hackensack: The Archbishop, whose home is at Hackensack, New Jersey, remained reluctant to discuss the business of the scrolls, even after a prominent Jordanian Arab alleged that not one penny piece had been spent on either repairs or renovation to St. Mark's. The Archbishop, it now transpires, had good reason for keeping his silence.

Long before the sale of the Scrolls, both he and a member of the Syrian Church, Charles Manoog, established the



DEMOCRATIC FREEDOM TAKEN TOO FAR

A group of young American Nazis accused of threatening a middle-aged Jewish couple

Archbishop Samuel Trust, to which ownership of the Scrolls was transferred. Stating that its tasks included the financing of education for Syrian monks and the maintenance of St. Mark's, the Trust sought tax-exempt status.

The internal revenue men set the task of looking into the business of the trust could not, however, agree that there was anything charitable about the lifetime payments of \$10,000 annually allotted to the Archbishop, or the annuity of \$2,500 provided for his mother.

Ten-fold return : To the Archbishop's dismay, the matter ended up last week in the U.S. Tax Court, where the bench upheld the contention of the internal revenue authorities that the \$250,000 received from the sale of the Scrolls is subject to capital gains tax. On the basis that Mar Athanasius originally paid \$170 for the Scrolls and that his expenses in disposing of them were about \$2,500, the tax men sought an order for payment of a sum in excess of \$61,000 in capital gains tax.

In upholding this claim, the tax court felt that a further \$8,000 should be allowed to the Archbishop as expenses involved in the sale. But all in all, he should be left with about \$170,000. Not a bad return on an initial investment of \$170.

TWELVE MONTHS FOR ROCKWELL MEN

Two members of George Lincoln Rockwell's Nazi Party have been arrested and sentenced in their home territory of

Arlington, West Virginia, after assaulting a 13-year-old Jewish boy who reported to the police that he was grabbed by the men, taken into their premises, handcuffed and threatened.

The boy, Ricky Farber, said that he and four other youngsters were passing the Rockwell headquarters when: "All of a sudden about ten guys came rushing from the house. They were yelling curse words at us and we didn't know what they were going to do. We were afraid and we ran." But Ricky did not run fast enough and he was caught.

He was questioned about being Jewish—he said he was—and about the Negro problem, but a few minutes after his capture Arlington police, alerted by a passer-by who had seen the incident, arrived on the scene and freed him.

"Shocking" : Arlington officials, aware that the West Virginia authorities tolerate Rockwell's presence, said it was "shocking if children can be subject to threats of assault with a deadly weapon, can be actually abducted from the streets, forcibly detained and subjected to third degree by an organised group."

The deadly weapon turned out to be a length of lead piping and the two self-styled Nazis, Richard Braun (26) and Robert Garber (31) were given the strongest sentences any member of Rockwell's group has yet received—12 months' hard labour.

A short time after this trial, three more Rockwell Nazis were arrested after a street fight near their headquarters. One was given 60 days, the others were acquitted.

PIANOS

Experts since 1875.
Experienced Shippers,
Repairers, Polishers.
Accredited Agents for
World's Best Makes.
Catalogues / Price Lists
Free on Request.
Showrooms Below.



Head Office: Scala House, Ocean Rd., Sth. Shields
WIGGS HARROGATE - SUNDERLAND
NEWCASTLE - UPON - TYNE
South Shields Bishop Auckland



PIANOS
FOR
CLUBS
HOTELS
SCHOOLS
INSTITUTIONS
AND THE
HOME

BOOKS

EDELMAN UNDER FIRE

THE MINISTER, by Maurice Edelman ;
286 pp.; (Hamish Hamilton) 16s.

It should surprise no one that Maurice Edelman received some rough handling from the Sunday paper critics, for he has embarked on a most dangerous occupation—and is making a success of it. And as such he represents a new menace to the existing political establishments and to those who write about them.

Edelman has, in fact, perfected a new and popular medium through which he can express himself far more effectively than by speaking in the House of Commons, or writing for the Sunday papers. So far, it is true, he has held his sharpest darts and strongest opportunities in reserve. All he has done is to show us what he can do with this new medium, the political novel.

The Minister underlines this point. It maintains, and in some ways improves on, the consistently high standard of his last three books on this theme, *Who Goes Home*, *A Dream of Treason* and *A Call on Kuprin*. Edelman is clearly not rushing his fences. Instead, he has perfected his formula just as Trollope perfected his. He does not write exposures; he is not pleading a cause, but he does show that he has a way of describing Parliament and politics which is bound to get a large following, both among the sophisticated and among the readers who just want a good story.

By now the following must be considerable, and a new political novel by Maurice Edelman is becoming something of an event. *The Minister* makes first-class entertainment. It is well written, tightly constructed, and the suspense never really relaxes. The characters, it is true, are types rather than individuals, but they are the types we know so well in Westminster with both their private and public faces. It is this, I believe, that worries some of Edelman's more astringent critics. With so successful a formula, he may decide next time to be less generous and a little more specific in his characterisation; and that opens a field that must appeal many of the Westminster characters.

In *The Minister*, Edelman has started on this road. His politicians and their associates and hangers-on are recognisable people; their practices even more so. The subject matter is remarkably



MAURICE EDELMAN
A dangerous weapon wielded well

topical and the moral of the story (which is only incidental) is one that should be a warning to most public figures. *The Minister*, therefore, is not merely an exciting story centred on politics (with its fair share of sex) but it is also something more: Edelman, it seems, is fortunately not going to be another Trollope, writing amiably about politics without any particular purpose in mind except writing good novels. Edelman may well take Trollope a step further.

He now has the medium at his disposal which may enable him to express himself on public affairs, or about people, in a way hardly open to any other politician. It is a dangerous weapon—for those against whom it is used. And *The Minister* is a good test of Edelman's range, and at the same time a good book and an exciting story.

Jon Kimche

ONE OF THE BEST

GRANDPA AND THE GIRLS, by Louis M. Heyward; 190 pp.; (Anthony Gibbs and Phillips) 15s.

Grandpa had never done a day's work in his life. His world, thanks to the beneficence of daughter Dora in faraway Tulsa, was encompassed by a triangle consisting of Grandma, the synagogue and friend Shloim. Within the triangle, moved a family of eccentrics whose love for Grandma and Grandpa was bounded

only by concern for their own pocket-books. It could have gone on that way until the day that Grandpa was gathered to the place above, which he had been preparing for himself all his adult life, were it not for the fact that, at the age of 87, he felt the urge to visit daughter Dora, the fountain-head from which all blessings flowed. There was, however, a complication, one of which Grandpa was not aware and which only the more sophisticated members of the family could really grasp—Dora was, as they spelled it amongst themselves, a M-A-D-A-M. Grandpa's efforts to raise the money to visit Dora and the family's determination to frustrate him provide the core of this hilarious novel, one of the most successful efforts at Jewish humorous writing in recent years. Mr. Heyward, a professional writer in every sense of the word, has caught the twinkle of true folk humour—and without recourse to the italicised Yiddish expression or "Yinglish" phraseology so beloved of other practitioners in this field. It is a pity that both the title and the jacket stoop to a suggestiveness which has no place in this happy, and sometimes wryly moving, novel.

G.D.P.

COMPANY MEETING

J. COLLETT LTD. (JACOLL HATS)

GOOD YEAR FOR HAT TRADE

The Twenty-fourth Annual General Meeting of J. Collett Limited was held on July 20 at Grosvenor House, London, W.

Mr. John Collett, chairman and managing director, who presided, said:

The Directors are pleased to report on a year of very satisfactory trading and further progress. It has been a good year for the whole Hat Trade.

The profit for the year after charging all working and management expenses, but before Taxation, is £205,480 as compared with the previous year's profit of £161,685. Taxation based on the profit for the year is £103,760 leaving a net profit of £101,720. The sum of £45,000 has been transferred to General Reserve, which now stands at £300,000. Fixed Assets are £267,111. Current Assets of £670,117 exceed Current Liabilities by £450,720.

The Directors recommend a dividend of 27 per cent, less Tax, for the year ended 31st March, 1961 as compared with 24 per cent for last year.

The Directors have recommended that £164,850 of the Company's Reserves be capitalised and that there be a Scrip Issue of one Share for every two Shares held.

Turnover for the first three months of the current year has been maintained and the Directors are confident of another good year's trading.

The report and accounts were adopted and the dividend duly declared.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors and staff.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

SUN-SEEKERS FLOCKING IN TOURIST CORPORATION'S ACTIVITIES PAYING OFF

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv :

Whatever else Israelis have to complain about, they certainly cannot accuse the Israel Government Tourist Corporation of wasting their money. With a total budget last year of £2¼ million (£960,000 of which it spent abroad on various activities), the Corporation was instrumental in attracting over 117,500 tourists, 32,500 up on 1959.

By 1965, the number of foreign tourists visiting Israel will have risen to 240,000, according to the estimate of an American survey mission which came out here to study the situation last year.

If this total materialises, and indications are that it will, estimated foreign currency income for 1965 will total some £20 million. This compares with £9,650,000 last year.

First music festival: Israel is out to break into the congress and convention centre business in a big way, because congresses bring large groups to the country, who are willing to spend money and who want to see the attractions. When they enjoy their stay, their word-of-mouth recommendation is worth much more than the paid publicity.



AMIDST THE PEACE AND QUIET OF GALILEE
Popular with poets, and Prime Ministers

In 1959, Jerusalem was the venue for the B'nai Brith Congress. In 1960, Tel Aviv played host to the Union of Local Authorities, whose 670 delegates came from 33 countries. This year, there will be such events as Israel's first music festival and the cello competition under the patronage of the world-famed Spanish maestro, Pablo Casals.

To advertise the country's attractions and not only to publicise these events, but to help the national shipping and air lines and foreign carriers to net a larger proportion of the tourist trade and divert it to Israel, the Israel Government Tourist Corporation has a series of offices

abroad, run by its tourist promotion department.

Travel agents as guests: At the moment there are offices in London, New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Paris, Zurich and Rome. Buenos Aires and Johannesburg are next on the list for this year. In addition to keeping in touch with tourist organisations of all kinds, the offices use all the modern publicity media—press, radio, television, cinema, and so on—to put over their message.

In addition, the overseas offices and local offices and staff do a great deal of promotion work among travel agents and travel writers. Last year, for instance, 84 travel agents from nine different countries were invited by the Corporation, in conjunction with Zim and El Al, to spend some time in Israel.

The direction in which the Corporation hopes to increase tourism can be seen from the countries from which the agents came. Twelve were from South America, twenty from the U.S.A., eleven each from England and France, nine from Italy, and smaller numbers from Austria, Switzerland and Holland. Significantly perhaps, there were no fewer than twelve from Germany.

New hotels: The Corporation is having a large measure of success in its efforts to attract tourists from all over the world, but from the United States, South America and Europe in particular. Last year, transatlantic visitors increased by more than fifty per cent over 1959 (January - September). Europe sent over a third as many again as in 1959.

SEE ISRAEL FOR THE HIGH HOLY-DAYS

Travel by El Al Israel Airlines
direct from London to Tel Aviv

15-day holiday with 14 nights at the luxury Hotel
ACCADIA, HERZLIA-on-Sea

Departure from London September 7
Return from Israel September 21

£189

Price fully inclusive

Apply for reservations to Mr. Peters

78 New Oxford Street,
London, W.C.1

Tel: MUSeum 9351 (10 lines)



The increasing influx of tourists has, of course, created problems, but these are being overcome. First of all, there is the question of hotel accommodation, not only in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, but in other centres.

New hotels have been built in Elath, Ashkelon and Tiberias, and thirteen others are building in Haifa, Safed, and elsewhere. To find the increased staff needed, various courses have been instituted for people wishing to train for hotel work.

Personal export scheme: The number of guides has grown too. They have to pass examinations and must be licensed before they can function. Last year, there were 555 guides available to show tourists around. This year there are 700, and the number is growing.

What tourists buy during their stay in Israel has also become an important source of foreign currency earnings, and a great deal is being done to encourage tourist purchases. There are 208 approved shops which display the emblem of the Tourist Corporation, 160 of them being allowed to take payment in foreign currency.

A personal export scheme is in operation, and this is proving extremely popular, since it permits reductions in the price of such items as knitwear, of as much

as forty per cent. Many tourists keep in touch with the shops where they make their first purchases, and send them orders from abroad from time to time.

Arrangements have already been made for tourists to pick up their purchases from a special hall at Lydda and a similar one is projected for Haifa, to cater for sea-going passengers.

Expansion foreseen: Last year, tourists spent £415 (£81. 10s. 0d.) per head on such things as furs and diamonds. Israel's furs sell at well below world market prices, and their quality has come in for praise on all sides.

As the tourist year draws to a close (it ends in September), the Tourist Corporation can look back on a year of progress, and anticipates continuing expansion. Its new £2½ million (£545,630) budget should go some way towards easing its operations.

**ZIM SHOWS
A PROFIT**

Further evidence of the tourist boom was Zim's balance sheet for 1960. Net profit on the line's 100 ships—47 owned and 53 chartered—amounted to £1½ million (£500,000) net. This figure was reached despite the general recession in world shipping.



UP GO THE TOURIST FIGURES
Just one of Elath's attractions

In addition to the greater number of passengers carried, the line also increased the cargo tonnage transported by its ships by 10 per cent.

Within the next few years, Zim aims at achieving a target of a million tons of shipping of all kinds. The vessels ordered now will benefit from the present slackness in world ship-building yards, which has driven prices down by almost a quarter. The saving in foreign currency to Zim will be considerable.

DICTIONARIES ARE USELESS

No translation can do justice to the sentiment expressed in the words

תקע בשופר גדול לחרות

They speak of the urge for freedom. And the dignity of freedom.

Now, after two thousand years of striving, freedom has been won for Jewry. But the words still have their truth, for this freedom is not complete.

Today, many still await their chance to leave lands of uncertainty and danger to start afresh in Israel.

Do they hope in vain? You can give the answer by supporting



**The Chief Rabbi's
KOL NIDRE**

A SECRETARY FOR THE JEWISH OBSERVER

is wanted immediately.

The main requirements are
intelligence and accurate,

fast shorthand - typing.

Please reply with details

of previous experience to:

The Editor, Jewish Observer &
Middle East Review, 100 Salisbury
Square House, Fleet St., E.C.4.

SITUATIONS VACANT

PRIVATE SECRETARY FOR GENEVA OFFICE
*required, Thorough knowledge of English and German, and/or French. Apply in writing quoting past experience, to A. Gordon, Jewish Agency, 77 Gt. Russell Street, W.C.1.

HONORARY WARDEN (young married) required for Home for about 14 boys over 11. Direct route City and West End. Husband can follow own occupation. Wife to be in charge household, Resident cook and dairies. Suitable for Teacher, Communal or Social Worker. Apply B2 Jewish Board of Guardians, 74a Charlotte Street, W.1.

CLASSIFIED

SPECIALISING IN WX & OS Dresses, Jumper Suits & Duster Coats to the retail, I. Hoffman (Garments) Ltd. 31/32 Crown Street, Western Road, Brighton. Tel: Brighton 27508. Represented Cardiff, South Coast, Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow and London.

HARKWELL PRESS LIMITED

LETTERPRESS & LITHOGRAPHIC
PRINTERS

77-79 PARKWAY, CAMDEN TOWN,
LONDON, N.W.1
GULliver 0123-5

BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

Wavelength 33.3 metres

Fri. 28th July: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 9.30 Sabbath Programme. 9.44 News Headlines

Sat. 29th July: 9.15 The News 9.25 Editorial Opinion 9.35 The Zimria—International Song Festival 9.44 News Headlines

Sun. 30th July: 9.15 The News 9.25 Heritage: The Jews of Istanbul 9.44 News Headlines

Mon. 31st July: 9.15 The News 9.25 News-reel 9.35 More Songs of the Hassidim 9.44 News Headlines

Tues. 1st August: 9.15 The News 9.25 Commentary 9.30 The International Club Mediterrance Comes to Israel 9.44 News Headlines

Wed. 2nd August: 9.15 The News 9.25 The Zimria—International Song Festival 9.44 News Headlines

Thurs. 3rd August: 9.15 The News 9.25 The Lively Arts: A Monthly Magazine Programme 9.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation with Yehuda Goodman 9.44 News Headlines

Note: If the Eichmann trial continues it will be reported daily, Monday to Friday

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

NEW YEAR GREETINGS

We invite our readers to insert their

NEW YEAR GREETINGS in a special

NEW YEAR issue of the JEWISH OBSERVER to be

*published on September 8, 1961. Would you please use
this form and forward it together with your remittance.*

(10/- for 30 words, 2/6d. for every additional 6 words.

Display advertisements £2 per single column inch).

NOTE : LAST DATE FOR RECEIPT OF GREETINGS IS SEPTEMBER 1, 1961

To the Advertising Manager,
Jewish Observer and Middle East Review, 77 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

Please insert the following Greeting in your New Year Number for which I enclose
£..... s.....d.

Name.....

(BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE)

Address.....

TEXT OF GREETING

.....
.....

JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, 4 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Hyde Park 2286/7

KOL NIDRE APPEAL "HONOURED TRADITION"

CHIEF RABBI'S LETTER TO MINISTERS

The Chief Rabbi has addressed a letter to synagogue ministers inviting their congregations' support of the Kol Nidre Appeal on the Eve of Atonement. This year the service falls on Tuesday, September nineteenth.

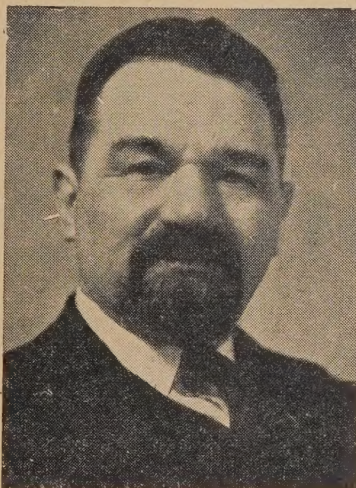
It has always been a major preoccupation of Dr. Brodie that all important institutions working for the material and spiritual welfare of new immigrants be included, and as a consequence he has nominated eight organisations as beneficiaries in addition to J.P.A. and Youth Aliyah which, because of the magnitude of their operations, receive the most significant allocations.

Full text: Here is the text of the Chief Rabbi's letter, just released to the Press.

"It has now become an honoured tradition in this country for the members of the Anglo-Jewish community to show their deep attachment to the State of Israel in a practical way on the eve of the most solemn day of the year.

"At the season when we seek atonement for the whole House of Israel, it behoves us to display a sense of belonging together and, hence, a sense of responsibility one for the other. Ultimately, the cause of Israel is our cause and it must therefore, now as always, make a major claim upon the unstinted generosity of World Jewry.

"The Appeal is for support for the material and spiritual needs of the Land of Israel, to benefit the young



Dr. Israel Brodie

and the old, the sick and the hungry, and particularly the recent immigrant.

"The following are the institutions which will benefit from the proceeds of the Kol Nidre Appeal: Joint Palestine Appeal, Children and Youth Aliyah, United Jewish Relief Appeal, Polish Jewish Relief Appeal, Magen David Adom, Friends of the Anti-T.B. League of Israel, Friends of the Midrashia, Committee for Keren Yaldenu, Yeshivah Medical Aid Fund, ORT—all of which are objects worthy of our encouragement and support."

In charge of effort: Chairmanship of the special Appeal committee goes again to Dr. Israel Feldman, while the administration of the effort will be the responsibility of J.P.A. head-quarters under the control of executive director Harry Shine.

The committee issued a statement last week after its first meeting concerning the role of ministers in this effort. "In order to gain maximum results from the Chief Rabbi's Kol Nidre Appeal," this statement said, "we need the fullest support of ministers and hope they will choose the subject of Israel's new immigrants for their sermons. A situation has developed in several countries whereby Jews must leave with the minimum of delay. Already, opportunities of bringing newcomers to Israel have been lost through lack of funds. This Appeal on

the most solemn evening in the Jewish calendar will allow every professing Jew—and this includes men and women of all walks of life and all opinions—to participate in a great, humanitarian operation. Ministers can make all the difference between success and failure."

Last year the Kol Nidre Appeal realised £67,000 and helped to raise the J.P.A.'s national total to almost £1,800,000.

NEW FUNCTIONS EXECUTIVE IN LIVERPOOL

Liverpool's J.N.F. Functions committee, publishers of *Shalom* and sponsors of many successful money-raising ventures, re-elected B. Rosenblatt as chairman at the recent annual general meeting. Other officers will be: S. Davies, M. Goldsmith, vice-chairman; N. Shieldhouse, J. Swift, hon. treasurers; L. H. Harris, D. Broudie, hon. secretaries; L. Broude, member of the executive; E. L. Fagin, editor, *Shalom*; K. L. Abrahams, business manager, *Shalom*; M. Compton, chairman, Sportsmen's committee; S. I. Applebaum, hon. organiser (Blackpool Week-end); J. Swift, hon. organiser (Blue and White Ball).

The year had ended with £8,250 raised, and Mr. Rosenblatt thanked his colleagues for their notable service to the cause.



Administers the effort—Harry Shine



Leads committee—Dr. Israel Feldman

JPA - JNF NEWS

A DATE FOR EDGWARE

The annual dinner and ball of the Edgware J.N.F. Commission will be held this year on Saturday, November 4, at the King David Suite in Great Cumberland Place.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kissin of Stanmore gave a cocktail party last week to launch the forthcoming ball and to enable local residents to meet Mr. and Mrs. Jack Miller, who are to be hosts, and Cyril Stein, chairman of the London Regional Council. H. Bayrock presided.

Mr. Stein made a plea that this should be the best-ever event organised by the J.N.F. executive in the Edgware region. There was an immediate response to his invitation to take advertising space in the brochure, so that a sum of £2,500 can immediately be credited to the function.

Tickets for the dinner, at five guineas each, are obtainable from S. Minsky, 11 Oakleigh Gardens, Edgware. The Commission chairman, A. Arenson, was unfortunately unable to attend.

DUBLIN ELECTIONS

At the recent annual general meeting of the Dublin Younger J.N.F. Commission, the following officers were elected: Life president, Professor J. Weingreen, M.A., Ph.D., F.T.C.D.; Life vice-president, John White; chairman, Stewart Barling; vice-chairman and cultural chairman, Eric Cohen; treasurer, Michael



The toast is—the Diamond Trade! At a Keren Hayesod luncheon in Jerusalem given in honour of M. Ber, joint-chairman of the J.P.A.'s Diamond Trade committee, Keren Hayesod leaders Woolf Perry, Morton M. Berman, M. Ussoskin and Mrs. Leah Doll laud the efforts of this group for its years of endeavour on behalf of Israel.

Enoch; secretaries, Miss J. Lamb, Miss V. Watson; functions chairman, Max Fine.

BEQUEST FROM RHODESIA

Among his many gifts to charity, the late Sidney Diamond of Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, bequeathed a sum of £3,000 to the Jewish National Fund. Mr. Diamond died in London.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Leeds reception for the J.N.F. Golf Championships executive was given by Moor Allerton's chairman, S. G. Simon, and not by the captain, Dr. G. Ellis, as previously stated.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

BRIGHTON AND HOVE: Miss Levie, 12 Brunswick Terrace, Hove, £24.0.0. Mr. S. Eliassoff, Aryeh House School, Upper Drive, Hove, £13.10.8. Mr. Ritter, Flat 33, 4 Grand Avenue, Hove, £10.10.6. Mr. Goldberg, 16 Trafalgar Street, Brighton, £4.5.0. Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, 23 Viceroy Lodge, Kingsway, Hove, £3.10.0. Mr. Davis, 25 Coleman Avenue, Hove, £2.13.6. Mrs. Viner, 20 Cannon Place, Brighton, £2.13.0. Mr. Gerver, 19 Princes Crescent, Hove, £2.3.0. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, 35 Pembroke Avenue, Hove, £2.0.0. Mr. Ritter, 1 Somerhill Avenue, Hove, £2.0.0. Mrs. Shornstone, 39 Wilbury Grange, Wilbury Road, Hove, £2.0.0. Mr. Frankel, E.11 Marine Gate, Black Rock, Brighton, £2.0.0.

GLASGOW: Dr. D. Gordon, 30 Queens Drive, S.2, £2.10.0. Mr. P. Brook, 24 Bolton Drive, S.4, £2.10.0. Giffnock Synagogue, Braxhall Road, Giffnock, £2.0.9.

OXFORD: Mr. and Mrs. A. Delcoy, 6 Havelock Road, £3.15.6. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, 28 Wellington Square, £2.18.4. Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis, 84 Old Road, Headington, £2.2.0. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, 55 Blenheim Drive, £2.1.0. Mrs. Edelman, 101 London Road, Headington, £2.0.9. Prof. Sir I. Berlin, Headington House, Old High Street, Headington, £2.0.0.

SOUTHPORT: Social Charities Fund, c/o 67 Coudray Road, £15.15.0. Mrs. E. Samuels, 11b Park Avenue, £9.15.0. Mr. A. Isenwater, 14 Grange Avenue, £6.10.0. Mrs. H. E. Nyman, 19 Albert Road, £6.15.0. Mr. Rosenberg, 97 Leyland Road, £5.5.0. Mrs. Samuels, 10 Park Avenue, £3.19.0. Mr. Wolman, 36 Alexandra Road, £3.10.0. Mrs. J. Fletcher, 42 Brocklebank Road, £3.8.9. Mrs. E. Myers, 77 Waterloo Road, £3.5.0. Mr. A. Cohen, 41 Grange Road, £3.2.0. Mrs. A. Canter, 6 Seabank Road, £2.14.0. Mrs. Valins, Delrosa Hotel, Promenade, £2.12.0. Mrs. Beatrice Kay, 8 Hatfield Road, Ainsdale, £2.12.0. Mr. H. Linger, 79 Coudray Road, £2.12.0. Mrs. R. Davidson, 37 Leyland Road, £2.10.0. Mr. M. Caplin, 9 Cambridge Road, £2.2.0. Mr. L. Hughes, 71 Leyland Road, £2.0.0. Mr. J. Swimmer, 15 Hesketh Road, £2.0.0.

READING: Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Frydman, 294 Oxford Road, £2.5.8. Dr. O. Arie, 15 Grosvenor Road, £2.0.0.

LEICESTER: Mr. H. Cooklin, 22 Roundhill Road, £3.12.6.



CURTAIN RAISER IN WIMBLEDON: First fund-raising function of the newly-formed Wimbledon and District J.N.F. Commission was a garden party well supported by local Jewish residents. The gathering received the good wishes of the J.N.F. administrative committee from E. R. T. Shaerf, shown extreme right above with other members of the committee at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Barki, where the event took place. Among those in our picture are: chairman J. Bernadout, Dr. J. Fishman, Mrs. Shaerf and Mr. and Mrs. Barki.

ANGLO-JEWRY'S BARMITZVAH TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL

The 13th Anniversary Forest FOURTH LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

The undermentioned have planted a minimum of 13 trees in the Barmitzvah Forest. Their participation is deeply appreciated and their names are being included in the Commemorative Volume for presentation to President Ben-Zvi

PROVINCES

Belfast

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hurwitz

Boreham Wood, Herts.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Lewis

Bournemouth

Dr. David Stern and Family
Mr. G. Platau
Mrs. B. Abraham
Mrs. F. Abraham
Rev. & Mrs. S. I. Solomons
Mrs. D. Stiebert
Dr. L. Horwich
M. E. Ginsberg
M. Woolfson
Mr. and Mrs. M. Chapper
M. Maxwell
B. Lee
Mrs. S. Simons

Bournemouth J.N.F. Commission & Herzliya Group

Brighton and Hove

Mr. and Mrs. B. Garman
Cliff. Norman Freedman
Mrs. N. Freedman
Mrs. Golda Gold
Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Gold
J. Spitzer
Israel and Dinah Freedman

Cambridge

Mrs. Anita Schor-Rose and Prof. Berthold Schor

Cardiff

Women Zionists Functions Committee
The Aid of Israel Group
Cardiff J.P.A. Committee

Cheltenham

Dr. and Mrs. A. Goldfoot

Cork

Daughters of Zion

Dublin

Mrs. H. Aufocha
Mr. and Mrs. N. Bernstein
Mr. and Mrs. R. Black
Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Baker
Mr. and Mrs. Sam Cohen
Mr. and Mrs. S. Cole
Gary and Ingrid Cole
Mr. and Mrs. M. Cowan
Women's Miztrachi
Mr. and Mrs. A. Elliott
Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Elliott
Carole and David Elliott
Mrs. R. Ellis
S. Ellis
Dr. and Mrs. E. Eppel
Messrs. A. and C. Esses
J. Feldman
L. Freedman
Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Freifeld
Mrs. R. Carb
Mr. and Mrs. C. Gilbert
Mrs. C. Gold
Mrs. E. Golding and Sons
Mr. and Mrs. A. Herman
Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Jackson
A. Josephson
Mrs. A. Josephson
Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Khan
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Leon
H. Lipman
Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Marcus
Mrs. S. Marcus
Messrs. S. and J. Y. Marcus
Mr. and Mrs. B. Marks
L. Milofsky
Dr. and Mrs. J. Miller
Mr. and Mrs. J. Mirelson

Mrs. B. Morris
Mr. and Mrs. C. Newark
Mr. and Mrs. D. Newark
Mrs. Olinsky
Mr. and Mrs. G. Phillips
Dr. and Mrs. J. Robinson
Mr. and Mrs. C. Sabin
M. Singer
Mr. and Mrs. J. Solomon
Mr. and Mrs. E. Spain
P. Toohey
Mr. and Mrs. M. Watchman
Mr. and Mrs. M. White
Dr. and Mrs. C. Watson
J. White
S. White

Edinburgh

Mr. and Mrs. Schulberg
Mrs. A. Ginsberg

Guildford

Guildford and Aldershot Jewish Guild

Harrogate

Miss Esther Opet
Ziona Group

Hove

Michael Spector

Glasgow

Glasgow Zionist Organisation
Alexander Charles Steen
Mr. and Mrs. J. Mellick
M. Berkley
Mr. and Mrs. G. Zederbaum
Mr. Israel Goldberg and Children
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Green
Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Naftalin
Collins Mantles, Ltd.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Woolfson
A. W. Berkley
Mr. and Mrs. J. Gelfer
Mr. and Mrs. D. Cohen
Sokol Bros.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Cina
Mrs. S. Geneen
Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Naftalin
The Meadow Family
Mr. and Mrs. L. Ferrar
J. P. Jacobson, M.A., LL.B.
"Jewish Echo"
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barnes
North East District Sunday School
Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Links
Central Glasgow Wizo Group
Joint Zionist Organisation
L. Plotnikoff
Mrs. M. B. Links
A. E. Shulman
Isidore Naftalin
S. Dalziel
Colleagues and Pupils of the Queen's Park Synagogue
Children and Youth Aliyah
Barnet Green
Miss Edith Allan
Edwin Mandel

Leeds

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Fearn
Mr. and Mrs. Spencer
Blanche Dugdale Group
Dr. and Mrs. Crystal
Mr. and Mrs. Bindman
M. Field
Dr. and Mrs. L. Bellman
Sheffield Jewish Ladies Benevolent Society
Mr. Lewis
Mr. Levy
Sheffield Zionist Association
Mr. Brown

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis
Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenblum
Mr. and Mrs. R. Olsburgh
Mr. and Mrs. N. Daubly
Mr. and Mrs. Dobkin
Mr. and Mrs. Ross
Mr. and Mrs. N. Young
Mr. and Mrs. L. Reiss
Eli and Ada Solomon
Jewish Ex-Servicemen of Messrs. Montague Burton, Ltd.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Abramson
Mr. and Mrs. Gault
Leeds Zionist Council
Mrs. M. Galinsky
Mr. and Mrs. Silverman
Max Brostoff
Ashdod Youth Group
Mr. and Mrs. B. Miller
Rev. and Mrs. H. Serr
Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke
Mr. and Mrs. S. Burns
Mr. and Mrs. M. Gale
Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Crystal
Ladies Aid Society
Mr. and Mrs. Towers
B'nai Brith Men's Lodge No. 1200
Mr. and Mrs. S. Burnley
Louis Rapstone
Mr. and Mrs. H. Edelson
Mrs. Nadia Gold
Levy's Family (Hull)
Mr. and Mrs. M. Blaskey (Sheffield)

Leicester

Union of Maccabi Association

Liverpool

Liverpool J.N.F. Auxiliary
Tour Committee
Mrs. T. Leah Tumarkin's Children
Judith Dexter's Friends
Mr. and Mrs. H. Beacon
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Fagin
Mr. and Mrs. B. Dorfman
Mr. and Mrs. Barney Lewis
J.N.F. Functions Committee
Mr. and Mrs. H. Woolwich
Mr. and Mrs. Sorenson
Dr. and Mrs. H. Debsen
Mr. and Mrs. H. Nickson
R. Caplan
Mr. and Mrs. D. Marshall
A. J. Furman
Mrs. Donn
L. Don
Mrs. Rita Charles
Dr. and Mrs. R. Coleman
Mr. and Mrs. M. Franks
Mr. and Mrs. Tony Hudaly
Mr. and Mrs. Jake Max
Mrs. F. Nathanson
Justin Price
Mrs. Lilian Rosenblatt
Mrs. J. Stone
Mr. and Mrs. B. Forster
Sam Goldman
Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Harris
Jeanette and Mervyn Goodman
Dr. and Mrs. A. Goodman
Mr. and Mrs. H. Ratoff
"The Tuesday Eight"
Mr. and Mrs. M. Abrahams
Mrs. B. Berkson
Mrs. H. Berman
Mrs. Ann Broude
Mr. and Mrs. Simon Spiero
Mr. and Mrs. David Rume
and Linda
Mr. and Mrs. H. Dowson
Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldsmith
Dr. and Mrs. B. A. Cowan

Sally and Solly Ison
Rabbi S. Woolf
Mrs. Gerie Samuels
Mrs. G. Samuels
Mrs. D. Clumpus
Mr. and Mrs. W. Elterman
Mr. and Mrs. J. Gould
Mr. and Mrs. R. Mannheim
M. Morris
Mrs. Bertha Morris
Dr. and Mrs. I. Rosen
Mrs. Saul Rosenblatt
Mr. and Mrs. I. Swaden
P. Max
Mr. and Mrs. P. Bodansky
Dr. and Mrs. M. Irving
Mr. and Mrs. S. Shaw
Mr. and Mrs. M. Max
Mrs. Sonia Strong
Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Bennett
Miss Susan Stone
Mr. and Mrs. J. Stone
Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenblatt
Mrs. Nettie Glassman
Mrs. Minnie Glassman
Dr. and Mrs. E. Rogans
Dr. and Mrs. E. Dunsby
Mr. and Mrs. R. Bennett
Rose and Sam Samuels
H. Shieldhouse
Ald. E. Levin
Mr. and Mrs. Eve Levin
D. Zakuto
Paul Stone
Mrs. Minnie Furman
Mr. and Mrs. Benny Webb
B. Clumpus
Louis Caplan
Mr. and Mrs. B. Jackson
Dr. M. and Miss N. Goldberg
Dr. and Mrs. D. J. Edwards
Dr. and Mrs. D. Simon
Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Toms
Hudiah Ladies Circle
Ladies Zionist Association

Luton

Mrs. Lilian B. Barnett and Family
Dr. and Mrs. J. Lowy
Frances and Laurence Harry Taylor

Manchester

Malcolm Ian Morris
Higher Broughton Hebrew Congregation
Sale and District Hebrew Congregation
Michael Richard Isdale
Manchester Torah Va'Avodah S. Cohen (Blackpool)
Mizrachi Women's Organisation
King David High School
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Akerib
Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Stons
Miss Margaret Langdon
Aubrey Snowise
Peter Jackson
Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi
Gordon Jonathan Green
Jeanette and Louis Kirk
Mr. and Mrs. B. Benjamin
Philip and Sylvia Gold
Mr. and Mrs. Blitz
Mr. and Mrs. Cohen
Young Pioneer Women
H. Rowe
Oxford Road Hebrew Congregation
Harold Mason
Anthony Jaques Borin
Stanley Bernstein
Mrs. Leah Kahn
Andrea Cassel
Steven Forster

Dora Cohen
Peter and Pam Barclay
Lionel Lister
Harry Rose
I. L. Lander
Dr. Jack Goldman
Leonard Altaras
Mr. and Mrs. F. Markson
C. Margolis
Cliff. and Mrs. S. Davies
M. Isaacs and Son
H. Rubin
D. Zinkin
Louis Bloomfield
North Manchester Young Wizo
B. Margolis
H. Hyman
B. Sufin
C. Stokes
D. Besh
A. A. Phillips
S. S. Rose
H. Morris
Dr. Basil Wolman
E. Rubinstein
R. Lindemann
Zionist Association
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Jaffe
M. L. Alexander
Dudley Glass
Independent Order of B'nai
Brith, Lawrence Simmons
Beacon No. 48, incorporating Dr. Dulberg and Simon Stone Beacon No. 53

Holy Law Hebrew Congregation
L. Leon
Harry Marks
Aubrey Klevan
Alan Lister
Arthur Near
Lawrence E. Lewis
Major Jack Rubin
Mark Ivor Davies
Maurice Besso
H. Doniger
Central Synagogue
R. Lee
Messrs. H. Greenberg, Ltd.
Morris Blank
Messrs. L. Kistoris & Son, Ltd.
Great Synagogue
H. Lewis
Dr. Jack Cohen
C. Ellison
E. Perez
S. Pressman
Samuel Mason
P. Orchant
N. Samuels
D. Rubinstein
J. Linder
Order of Ancient Maccabians
P. Bentwood
M. Goldman
Mrs. Clara Poplovich
D. Radiven
Bert Adler
Pamela and Louis Kirk
Max Launer
Michael Hyman
Beth Jacob Synagogue
Congregation of British Jews
Withington Congregation of Spanish and Portuguese Jews
Provincial Independent Tontine Society
David Anselm Harris (Blackpool)
Mervyn Reed
Ald. H. A. Leon, M.B.E., J.P.

The cost of planting 13 trees is £41.10. There is still time for your name to be included in the Commemorative Volume.

14,000 Lines in 20 Departments

Cycles T.V. Electrical Goods Bedding Sweepers Washing Machines
 Furniture Carpets Linoleum Mantles Furs Men's Wear Radio
 Ironmongery Drysaltery Hardware China Toys Fancies Fireplaces
 Garden Tools, etc.

Alexanders**STORES LIMITED**

ESTABLISHED 1835

7 BATH STREET, GLASGOW, C.2
 DOUGLAS 2824

ACME WHARF, RIVER ROAD, BARKING, ESSEX
 RIPPLEWAY 2771

CASH

*paid for Manufacturers'
 Surplus Stocks of Furniture,
 Radio and Clearing Lines
 in the above departments*

SHOP

*properties wanted in Dunfermline,
 Perth, Aberdeen, Greenock, Mother-
 well, Coatbridge and especially in
 the North of England*

ALL OFFERS IN STRICT CONFIDENCE TO GLASGOW OFFICE

BRANCHES IN SCOTLAND:

Kirkintilloch, Falkirk, Hamilton, Stirling,
 Bridgeton Glasgow, Great Western Road
 Glasgow, Edinburgh, Kilmarnock, Bo'ness,
 Ayr, Kilsyth, Kirkaldy, Paisley, Bathgate and
 incorporating William Hunter & Co. Ltd.
 of Dundee.

THE STORE WITH THE FREE CAR PARK

**Jones &
 Higgins**
 LTD
of Peckham

ITS EASY TO GET TO J&H
 THE FOLLOWING BUSES
 PASS THE STORE — 12, 36,
 36a, 36b, 37, 63, 78, 163,
 171, 173,

SALE

Final Reductions
LAST WEEK OF SALE
10 HOURS BARGAIN
SHOPPING!

1-41 RYE LANE, PECKHAM S.E.15. TEL: NEW X 4321